

363

375-393 GRATIAN

LAST ATTEMPT AT "PARTNERSHIP  
EMPERORS"

ON JULIAN'S DEATH, ONE of his officers, JOVIAN, was chosen emperor in the camp, and when he died, a few months later the officers elected the vigorous VALENTINIAN to succeed him. This ruler restored the system of "partnership emperors." He kept the West under his own control and assigned the East to his brother VALENS.

VALENTINIAN (364-375) was harsh and cruel, but an able soldier. The ALEMANNI, who had

again broken across the Rhine, were repulsed, and other German tribes were chastised. He was succeeded in the West by his son GRATIAN (375-383). In the East, VALENS was proving himself weak as well as cruel. The Goths, a German people, were allowed (376 A.D.) to cross the Danube, to find homes as subjects within the Empire. Enraged by the deceit of imperial officials, these barbarians soon rose in rebellion, and defeated and slew VALENS in the battle of ADRIANOPOLE (378 A.D.)

In the West, GRATIAN had in name associated his half-brother, VALENTINIAN II, in the government but VALENTINIAN II was a mere child, and now, in the great danger of the empire, GRATIAN gave the throne of the invaded East to THEODOSIUS, an experienced general.

Julian the Apostate dies of wounds  
during Persian War and Jovian  
negotiate unfavourable peace.

363 A.D.

## Petra

Earthquake may have precipitated  
the city's demise

By that time trade no  
longer centered on Petra.

Population had declined

Jovian, Emperor of Rome (A.D. 364)  
surrendered Mesopotamia to the  
Persians

363

The disastrous expedition of Julian in 363 resulted in the frontiers being pushed back to the Euphrates but Armenia never ceased to be a bone of contention between Persia (Parthia) and Rome.

363-364

Jovian

363

Disaster and death of Julian.  
Retreat of the army which  
proclaims Jovian emperor.  
Humiliating peace with  
Persia.

Renewed iteration decree